FIRES.

The Breadway Insurance Company had no policy to Mesers. Grady's interest, nor for any other part at Jessen's Hotel yesterday, as reported in The Triburks of this morning's edition.

FIRE AND ROW IN BROOKLYN.

A fire broke out in the basement under the grocery stere of George Hagar, corner of Pearl and York-sta., on Monday night, caused by some straw which had accidently become ignited. The damage was trifling. A row occurred between engines Nos. 4 and 11 for the presession of a cistern of water, in which Ald. White, of the Fifth Ward, was severely besten over the head with a trumper by an officer of No. 4, for using his exertions toward the restoration of order. Engine No. 11 was considerably damaged in the straggle between the two companies.

CITY ITEMS.

HERREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .- The President and Directors of the Hebrew Benevolent Society in-tend to celebrate the Thirty-third Anniversary of the Society, by a public dinner, on Wednesday, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. It will, no doubt, be a source of gratification to the members and patrons of this institution to be informed that, through their munificence and liberality, the Board of Directors have been able to respond to the many which have been made upon their charity by the indigent during the past year, especially when it is taken into consideration that the last winter ha been one of unusual length and severity, and that the population is continually increasing. The undersigned earnestly hope that they will again be put in possession of the means to benefit their fellow-creatures in the hours of want and distress. They cannot close their eyes to the conviction that, owing to the present troubles and tribulations in Europe, they anticipate heavier demands upon their funds than ever were made before. They therefore earnestly appeal to the benevelence of every philanthropist to assist them in their holy undertaking.

VEGETABLE CURIOSITY.-We noticed yesterday at Savery's dining room, Beekman-st., the half of a small cheese-pumpkin, which was entirely sound, but on cutting it open, the cavity was found to be fall of sprouts and green leaves, from a dozen or more seeds which had vegetated. The sprouting of the seeds is quite a phenomenon, but it is a still greater one how the leaves obtained the green color without light, except what penetrated the sides of the pumpkin. have often heard of " some pumpkins;" must be "one of 'em." It is well that the growth took place in a temperance house, or else it might be supposed the pumpkins were getting "on a bust." some ether green things, since the last election news, these soon hung their heads when opened up to

Messra, W. I. Stillman and J. Durand announce in our advertising columns this morning the publication of The Crayon, a weekly journal, devoted to the graphic arts and the literature thereof. Apart from original criticism on pictures and kindred works The Crason will also furnish a complete and valuable foreign correspondence, from all places of interest in an artistic point of view.

CARPENTERS' GUARD .- The Carpenters' Guard, commanded by Capt. Ben. Price, passed our office at 5 P. M. yesterday, on their return from their first annual excursion to the National Race Course, Newtown. The following gentlemen contributed prizes: Messrs. Saria, Joseph M. Price, John J. Sille Joseph Dougherty, the Hon. John Wheeler, M. C. and William Talon, Esq. The company presented a fine appearance, and is one of the best-drilled companies which we have noticed this season.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPIS COPAL CHURCH -The following gentlemen were, or Monday evening, elected Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the

Seciety of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the ensuing year:

Bishops Waugh, Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker,
Amer, Heve J. P. Durbin, D. D., T. Cartton, Z. Phillips, T.
E. Bond, M. D., J. T. Peck, D. D., D. P. Kider, D. D. Abd.
Stavers, Nathan Bangs, D. D. Heman Bangs, S. Marindale,
David Tury, H. Lonnabury, R. M. Hatfield, H. J. Fax, John
S. Perter, James Ayers, James Floy, D. D., M. L. Scudder,
J. Burlagany, R. S. Foster, D. D. L. M. Vincent, J. H. Perry,
J. M. Ried, Z. M. Lewis, J. E. Wakery, Mesers, Francis Hall,
Heary Moore, W. B. Skidmore, J. B. Oskley, J. L. Pheipe,
Balph Mead, A. S. Purdy, S. Throckmorton, P. E. Coon, F.
Godine, O. Lovelsod, J. Raynov, J. S. Edwards, J. M. Lean,
John Falconer, Wim, A. Cox, Wim, Truslow, E. L. Fancher,
S. P. Farterson, S. A. Pardy, W. C. Paliner, D. S. Duncomy,
G. T. Cobb, E. H. Brown, J. H. Taft, M. F. Odell, W. W.
Osrnell, E. W. Benson, T. A. Hove, H. M. Foyrester, W. W.
White, Nosh Worrali

Society proceeded to the election of officers

with the following result:

Rev Bishop Waugh, President; Rev. Bishop Morris, 1st Vice Fresident; Rev. Bishop Janes, 2d do.; Rev Bishop Scott, 5d do.; Rev. Bishop Janes, 2d do.; Rev. Bishop Bacc, 5d do.; Rev. Bishop Janes, 6th do.; Rev. S. Martindsie, 7th do.; Rev. J. F. Darbin, D. D. Corresponding Fectrary; Rev. Thomas Carlton, Treasurer, Rev. Lersy Swermstedt, Assistant do.; Mr. John B. Edwards, Recording Secretary.

Proposat .- The following are among the arrivals

at the principal hotels yesterday:
At the CLARENDON—Hugh Maxwell and family, New-York;
J. T. Field, Mass; Alex, Hart, Canada; Robert Oliver, Baltimore; B. J. Pellen, England, Capt. Warlow, R. A., do; C. E. Johnston, do; S. S. Roundy, Mass; Mr. and Mrs. S. V. E. Johnston, do; S. S. Roundy, Mass; Again, Dr. H. F. Hoffman, N. J., M. S. Parker and lady, Saston, Dr. H. F. Fish, Conn., S. G. Ward, Mass., S. H. Peirce, do., S. E. Rob-bins, Vi

Fish, Coun.; S. G. Ward, Mass.; S. H. Peirce, do.; S. E. Robbins, V.;

At the Howard Hotel—A. A. Mason, Pitchingh; J. H. Day, Providence, R. I. D. C. Baker, Nigars Fells; Sammel Corning For Ann, A. W. Trussell, Booton; G. Green, Franklin, N. H.; J. W. Barnard, Booton; O. T. doorshouse, Montreal, A. F. Smith, New England Villey, Geor Tiden, Koene, N. H.; Wm. H. Bock, Platisburgh; Thou Maxwell, Trakacosa, Ala.; Hon. B. Douglass, Middeloven, Conn.; Capt. Jewett, brig Lucy Heywood, Dr. Kohn, New Jewey.

At the Methodylars—N. Jones and wife, Booton; J. F., Niehols, Previdence; Mrs. Wm. Upham, Booton; Joseph Mc.in, tyre, Can Driggopet; Geo. Johnson, Booton; Mr. chamley, Jewes Hawen; Thomas M. Clark, Hartford, Thomas H. Dudley, Camben, J. de Cordova, Taxas, Henry J. Seaman, New York; W. Gunn, Springfield; Joseph D. Rideout, Toronto; John T. Hedges, New York; Chas. Magazge, Philadelphia; George H. Lewis, do.; A. L. Champion, Booton; Wm. P. Jones, New York, A. Messelley, Virginia.

At the St. Nicholass—Gen. T. J. Geeen, Ne. & York; Judge Samuel A. Foot, Gineece; S. E. Sprague, Boston; Capt. Marcy, U. S. Arany; Hon. J. V. L. Pryos, Albany; A. Riever, New burth; A. J. Janson, London; Lovel, Purdy, Staten Island, L. Hope, London; M. C. McLean, Ciscinnati, O.; L. B. Prek, Vermont; Hon. Dennis Kimberly, New Haven; Thox. Coit, Mass.; C. C. Alger, Newburth: Maurice L. Velle, Albany; Wm. H. Dewitt, do.; S. Drullard, Buffalo; S. Gilbert Ogdensburgh.

Ordensburgh.

Charles of Arison.—A young woman named Mary Flynn was vesterday arrested on suspicion of having, on Mouday night, fired the dwelling No. 34 Fransfortest, by which a before the Fire Marshal, it appears that the accused had for merely boarded at the house, but owing its some misconduct on her part, the keeper of the house refused to board her any longer and sent her off with a request that the should not visit the house again. On Monday evening, about 10¢ o'clock, the house again. On Monday evening, about 10¢ o'clock, the house again. On Monday evening, about 10¢ o'clock, the street, and or geing to the door saw the accused trying to get into the street, and at the same time observed smoke filling the hall; the introductely selied the accused and held her until the policeman arrived, who took her into custody. She was seen, white in the hall, to throw away a package of paper which seemed to have creditated guapowder. The prisoner was committed to sweat further examination.

FATAL FALL.—A sailor named Richard T. Foote, on Monday night accidentally fell into the cellar of a building on the center of Jan es and Betavia ata, and received injuries from which he died yesterday morning at his boarding house. No. 150 Cherry-st. Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "death by a rap" sure preduced by a fall " Deceased was a neitre of Ireland, 22 years of age. The premises in question are dangerous to pedestrians, and there are hunoreds of similar ones in various parts of the City.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest, at No. 120 Varick et., upon the body of Wm. Wood, a led four years old, who was burned to death on Monday evening his clothes having taken fire from a grate, during the momentary absence of his mother from the room. The jury rendered a versici of "Accidental Death."

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of an unknown man about 25 years of age, fourd in the dock foot of Murray st. North River, Deceased has black both, was dressed in a black orai, plaid pants, sailn vest striped shift and both, three pon knives and a prayer both, with the name of "Ann Dougherty" written on one of the leaves, were found in his pockets. The Jury readered a venient of death by drowning.

SHOPLIFTING.-A well-dressed female named Ann Renche yesterden entered the store of James Kerr, No. 425.

Broadway and while pricing some silk, managed to silp a dress pattern under the clock, and was about making off with it, when it was missed, and she pattern recovered. She was then handed over to the enteredy of Policeman Herlich of the Fentiteeth Ward, and committed to prison by Justice Wood for examination.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES—CAUGHT IN THE TOMES — John Cerell, ageinst whom a complant for false prebrease was recently preferred, called vestrelay at the Tombs
to reconsulter and was captured by Officer Rac, who held the
warrant systat him. The complaint was made by Mt. U.S.
Sperry, check dealer of Bread way, who charese that in Jane
hat the p becare obtained from him, on a credit of four mental,
checks to the value of \$419.46, by representing that be was

doing business for his father, Phillip Corell, who he said was worth \$40,500, and whose name he was authorised to sign. On these representations the goods were delivered, and a note signed by Phillip Corell taken in payment, which on maturing was presented; and the complainant having since made inquiry has become satisfied that the representations made located were false, and made for the purpose of defrauding him. The prisoner was taken before Justice Osborne and committed for examination.

[Advertisement.]

Never mind the rain, or the snew, or the clouds;
but recollect that in any weather Root, of No. 353 Broadway
corner of Franklin-st. takes the most perfect DAGUERERO
TYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, CRAYONS and STREEDSCOPES.

PILES, FISTULA AND RUPTURE permanently ward H. Drxon, M. D., Editor of The Scalpel. Dr. Dtxon

seweres those interested, that no Chloroform is ever used by him. The freedom from pain during the operation of his application, is produced entirely by the nee of local mewares well known to Surgeons A single application is generally sufficient, and the person may return to his home on the same day it is made. The cure, in all cases undertaken, is warranted, as it depends on a condition of the respective diseases plainly visible to the even of the Surgeon.

depends on a condition of the respective messes planty values to the eye of the Surgeon.

When desired, patients are received at the Private Hospital of Dr. Dixox, in 14th-st., where every comfort of domestic life is provided. Examinations and opinion at the Doctor's residence. No. 42 5th-sv. Office hours from 8 to 10 and 12 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings.

tion in life their children are adapted, and in which they can and cannot be successful and happy—a point of the utmost pratical importance, that they may be educated accordingly. pratical importance, that they may be educated accordingly. How many most promising young men forg out a disappointed life for want of this knowledge. Hon, T. J. Rask observed: "When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his read to happinese is smooth, and society has a strong marantee for his good conduct and unsfulness."

It also teach a parents the exact characteristics of children, ard how to manage them properly; to what motives or faculties to appeal, and what to avoid; and what desires to restrain, and what to call into action. Examinations, with full written ideacriptions and advice daily, by Prof. Fowher, at 305 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
PHOTOGRAPHS, OR DAGUERREOTYPES ON PA

PHOTOGRAPHS, OR DAGUERREDOTYPES ON PRE.—The subscriber having fitted up one department of attensive establishment for the production of pictures by tabove anmed process, invites public attention to the specture on exhibition at his Gallery No 359 Broadway. Heretofic the French have been regarded as the only successful preciously of his beautiful novelty is art. An inspection of a specimens will convince the public that the acknowledged periority of American Daguerreotypes extends also to the k dred art of Photography. When in Europe, the subscriper wited England France, Germany and Italy, devoting pecul attention to this new method of daguerreotyping on paper, the improved process adopted at this establishment, results produced for which the subscriber challenges comparison without of any other artist either in Europe or America. Praise can be taken of life-size on paper, either colored or ecolored. To those possessing portraits of accessed friends to process is invaluable, as copies of any desired size may taken from small originals.

M. B. Brady, No. 359 Broadway.

M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, (over Thompson's Salcon. [Advertisement.]

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Three full pieces are to be performed at this house To NIGHT, viz: "The Reat Dav," "Vampire" and "Mareppa the 28" On Mowbay next the French and American Circus Company is to appear. It complies the best performer in the world—Madame Tournsite, W. B. and Mrs. Carroll Mr. W. H. Stoat, W. Kennedy, Mad'lle Josephine, La Petite Marie, Mona. and Mad. Beooct, B. Jennings, &c., &c.

WHO WILL BE ROBBED NEXT !- The \$20,000 WHO WILL BE KOBBED NEXT 7-116 \$20,000 robbed from the Windham County Bank, Conc., on the 18th, only demonstrates what is happening every day—that steel and shert-from Sales are not reliable against burglars. Little's WROCGHT AND CHILLED IROS IMPERETRISE SAFES and BANK LOCKS are the only ones that have not yielded to crowns, drills and burglary tools although frequent demonstrations have been made upon them. Experience is a dear school, and many who trust sheet-from Safes will find it so, quite too late for profit. A full assortment of Little's SAFES and BANK LOCKS for sell at the dept of the World's Safe O. No. 119 Penrist, Hanover square. J. C. Morris, Agent.

TREMIUM PIANO-FORTE.—The elegant HORACE.
Waters Plano Forte, exhibited at the Grystal Palace, and
which elicited such unbounded admiration because of its great
power, brilliancy and richness of tone, and artistic beauty of its
fitish—the case being mounted with richly carved moldings,
and a portion being inisid to mosaic, with pearl, and hayse,
carved less, curved lyre and pearl keys, has been sold, and
can be seen but for one day only before alipping, at the great
Music Establishment of Mr. Waters, No. 333 Broadway. All
desiring to examine this beautiful instrument are invited to
call this day.

Ladies whose complexions have suffered from Scheme respects of the property of the property of the control of the property of the property

The best ETHIOPIAN TROUPE in the city is PERHAM's, performing at No. 663 Broadway. Their Railroad Gallop Hungarian Burlesque, Piantation Holiday Fa-tvoi and Pattemine of Sampatchieno, are the most laughable and the performances that we ever witnessed. Dollar Tiskets, admitting four, can be had at the office. Single admission only 25 cents.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEM" ST .- Selling off the TREMENDOUS EAUTIEST ST.—Selling on the entire stack of Fell and W. inter Day Goods at G.M. Bodesk's No. 323 Grand inter Day Goods at G.M. Bodesk's No. 324 Grand in Sike, Shawis, Mexino Plade, Ladir adw be offered in Sike, Shawis, Mexino Plade, Ladir adw be offered in Sike, Shawis, Mexino Plade, Ladir Alpaccas, Linen Goods, Flannels, Siankers, Salves Alpaccas, Linen Goods, Flannels, Siankers, W. allows wishing to avoid the great rush of the afternoon, w. all do well to call in the early part of the day.

DESHLER'S PILLS.—

DESILEA'S PILLS cure.

DESILEA'S PILLS cure Fever and Agoa.

DESILEA'S PILLS cure Fever and Agoa without fail.

Bold at the Wholesale and Retail Depot. No. 341 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

REWARD FOR THE MURDERERS OF SMITH .- The Common Council have authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of \$1 000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of John H. Smith, by injuries received in the late election riot in Williamsburgh. Thomas Newman and an unknown man are the persons implicated by the

Shoplifting — Yesterday, a woman named Mary Monshan, detected in the act of stealing goods from the store of J. J. Bealin, in Grander, was sent to the Pentientiary by Justice Sowell for six months

The Common Council of Williamsburgh has given consent to Ivans & Mills to transfer to D. S. Mulis their right to lay a rull track through a portion of Division av., which grant bears date the 25th day of April, 1853.

First Evening Edition.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

Sales at the Stock	Exchange Nov. 22.
#41,000 Virginia fis 19	100 New York Cen R R at 5 7
18,000 do 189	30 do
5,000 North Carolina 6e 92	20 40
1,000 California 7s, '70 85	40 do
2.000 Erte 2d Mtg. Boa.+5 95	50 do10 7
1,000 Frie Income Bonds 83	12 do
6 too Hud R. lat Mr Hs ad 101	50 da
2,000 Panan aBs 1st le bil 78	200 do
2.000 do 2d Laste	100 Harlem Railroad b3 2
500 Ill. Cen R K Bds. 65	540 do
5,50 do 64	100 do 2
4 840 do	50 do
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10 Union Bank	50 do
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he do	
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36 Nicaregua Transit Co., 18	
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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The screw steamer Canadian, from Liverpool, on Nov. 7, arrived at Portland this morning. She brings three days later intelligence.

We expect to receive her news by telegraph in season for our evening edition.

PRIGHTPUL COLLISION

HARLEM RAILROAD, AT 58TH STREET.

Twelve Persons Badly Injured

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER. GREAT DESTRUCTION OF MACHINERY.

NAMES OF THE WOUNDED. &c.

About 6 o'clock this morning, as the pass train from White Plains was on its way to this City, with six cars full of mechanics going to their daily avocations, when near the corner of Fifty-eighth-st and Fourth-av., it san into the rear of the New-Haven freight train with great violence, driving the engire into the rear cars and smashing them to pieces At the same time the concussion drove the tender to the engine of the passenger train back through the first car nearly to the center, so that it was completely buried, carrying before it seats, passengers, and everything that opposed progress. The rear cars were also badly sm their ends, and the platforms were nearly all torn off. No sooner had the collision taken place than the grey morning air was rent with the shricks, and groans, imprecations of the passengers. Of course those who were able, as soon as they could collect sense enough to enable them to do so, left the broken cars with the greatest precipitation. Speedy measures were taken to extricate the unfortunate sufferers. But many of these were so jammed in between masses of the broken seats and timbers that, in order to remove them, levers were necessary. A levy was made upon the rail fences, and with these and similar homely implements, by dint of united and strenuous effert, the injured people were soon got out of the wreck.

The accident happening just in front of the residence of Mr. Wm. P. Stewart of the Nineteenth Ward Police, his doors were hospitably opened to the sufferers, and he and his wife, together with their neighbors, did what they could for their relief.

Medical men-among whom were Drs. Morris and Cone-were promptly in attendance, and ministered to the relief of the wounded. It is said that no life was lost by this, the latest dis-

aster, although many persons sustained fearful bodily injuries. Of the wounded, we have been assured that the following is a complete list: LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

JGHN FARRINGTON, 19 years of age; residence, Harlem; ancle broken, and internally injured. - Rosy, Yorkville; leg broken. GEORGE DOUGLAS, Herlem; leg broken below the

knee.
LEVI DOUGLAS, brother of the above, Harlem

fracture of the legs and internal injuries.

SAMUEL BROWM, Mott Haven; injured internally, but is not dangerous.

GEORGE BRINS, Harlem; right arm broken and legs injured.

A. LAGERRIST, Yorkville, but slightly injured CHARLES DAY, locksmith, Harlem, both legs bro-

ken, and seriously injured. -. SPACEMAN, injured in the breast COALGROVE, also in the breast.

A. McFasses, (a lad) Morrisani, slightly injured in the legs. Mr. CUMMINGS, the conductor of the Troy train,

badly injured; both his legs being fractured. Of the cause of the catastrophe many rumors were rife. At the scene of its occurrence some of the rail-way employees say that the fault is wholly attributable to the New-Haven freight train, which, it is alleged, was some two hours behind its time. It is stated by the same authority that the White Plains passenger train was just in the rear of the freight train at Harlem, and that it came down behind it so far as Yorkville, keeping the light attached to the rear car in view, and that shortly after passing Yorkvills this light disappeared. The engineer of the passenger train kept at the same pace, supposing that irain ahead of him had quickened its speed to get out of his way. This delusion was heightened by the fact that the day we but just breaking, and the fog of the morning provented him from seeing tar --

He was, however, speedily undeceived, for when within a few paces of the freight train, he discovered the imminent peril, and whistled down the brakes like lightening. This was too late, however, to prevent the collision, and, according to the statement of a assenger, had it been earlier, it would have availed but little, inasmuch as not a single brakeman was upon that train of six cars, althougu it contained nearly 400 persons.

NARRATIVE OF A PASSENGER.

Mr. Chas. Stevens, of the Post-Office, who got into the train at Harlem, makes the following state-

At Harlem I got into the first passenger-car which was next to the engine, there being no baggage-car attached to the train; I took the first seat in the car, and in doing so dispossessed a little boy from Morrisania, whom I took upon my knee. The morning was dark and foggy, day only just beginning to creep up, when I was startled by a sharp whistle from our locomotive; Mr. Cammings, the conductor, on hearing the signal darted to the brakes and gave just three sharp turns when the two trains came in contact and instantly the tender came flying throng our car, and the next thing I knew, was being in the center of one car, among a heap of men and boys, the seats and timbers, and a myriad fragments of the wreck flying in every direction. The little boy who sat upon my knee, and a man who sat beside me, both had their legs broken, but I escaped unbut. I broke a hole through the window and leaped out. I found that our locomotive had run into the rear of the New Haven freight train, and crushed the front car all to pieces, and the rear cars were badly smashed. The people who were not injured with the assistance of the residents in the vicinity soon got all of the people out. Coxroad, had his legs badly broken; and a number of others were dangerously injured, their legs being broken, and suffering severe wounds and contusious from the flying splinters, and the violent concussion. I believe that, with two exceptions, the parties whose legs were broken were standing upon the platforms of the cars at the time of the smash-up.

At 9 o clock this morning, the whole of the wound-

ed persons had been removed either to their homes, or to the New-York Hospital. At the time we go to press with this edition, it was rumared that one of the wounded had died from his injuries.

The business of the road was completely suspanded for some four hours, and a long line of trains crowded the tracks from Fifty-eigdth-st. almost to Harlem. A large force of men and locomotives were speedily in attendance to remove the obstructions. The locometive Albany, of the pessenger train, byd its front all stove in, and presented the appearance of a complete wreck, while the tender was completely imbedded in the passenger car. The two rear cars of the freight train, with their

load of milk, were completely demolished, and the railway people tumbled them down the embankment out of the way.

It is supposed that damage to the material to the

amount of \$20,000 has resulted from this disastrous

affair. What the cost of the limbe and lives will amount to has not yet been cyphered up.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. Not far from 6 o'clock this morning a collision oc-curred on the corner of Fourth-av. and Fifty-eighthst.. between the Harlem passenger train from White Plains and a freight train belonging to the New-Haven

Railroad Company, in consequence of which Mr. Cummings, the Harlem conductor, had one of his legs badly fractured below the knee, and nearly a dozen pascengers more or less injured. Fortunately, however, no persons were killed. The collision was so seve that the locomotive of the

Harlem train was completely wrecked, besides which one or two of the passenger cars were badly damaged. The freight train of the New-Haven Company was also much damaged, together with the baggage aboard, which was broken and strewed about the ground. It appears that the freight train of the New-Haven Company had come down in advance of the passenger cars of the other road, and, as is reported, stopped at Fifty eighth-st., for some purpose not men-tioned without showing a signal light or giving any warning to the approaching passenger train, nearly due, by which the engineer or conductor might understand that the track was obstructed.

After the collision the greatest possible excitement prevailed, it then being supposed that many persons had been killed. Coroner Gamble, who resides near where the collision occurred, with many others, was oon on the ground, and rendered much valuable assistance in extricating the injured parties and seeing that proper care was taken of them. They were all conveyed into a house close by, and several physicians called, who rendered such aid as their several cases demanded.

Through the kindness of Coroner Gamble, we obtained the names of those injured, which are as

Mr. Cumnings, conductor, leg badly fractured beiow the knee.
Mr. Day, of Harlem, both legs fractured

JOHN LAWLON, not severely injured. Mr. Congan, not severely injured. Mr. McFadden, not severely injured IOHN FARRINGTON, not severely injured. Lives at

Mr. Rosy, not severely injured; Yorkville. GEORGE and LEVI DOUGLASS, brothers, badly in jured; Harlem.

GEORGE BEINS, badly injured; Harlem. A. Lizgrist, slightly injured; Harlem. Mr. SPANKMAN, slightly injured, Yorkville.

INDICTMENT FOR MURDER OF POLICEMAN CAHILL ARREST ON A BENCH WARRANT .- As will be remembered, some two months or so ago Policeman Cabill of the Eleventh Patrol District, in attempting to arrest a band of burglars who had broken into a bakery in Ninth-st., was shot by one of the gang, and expired almost immediately. From evidence before the Grand Inquest, that body indicted Justin Patten, a young man, for the murder, and last night Officers Bostwick and Fargo of the Eleventh Ward arrested Patten on a bench warrant issued by the Court of Sessions. The alleged murderer has been committed to the Tombs to await his trial

BURNING OF THE HENRY CLAY .- A trial which has excited considerable interest has just been brought to a close in Orange County, arising out of the burn ing of the steamboat Henry Clay, in 1852. The action was brought in the Supreme Court by the execu-tors of A. J. Downing, Esq., deceased, vs. Thomas Collyer and others, owners of the Clay, for the life of Mr. Downing, and the baggage of himself and wife. Damages laid at \$5,000 for the former, and \$1,000 for the latter. At the conclusion of the testimony, the prosecution abandoned the claim for damages on account of the loss of Mr. Downing's life, and the Jury gave a verdict against the Company of \$1,000, for the loss of the property.

TAKING POSITIONS.

The necessity of a reorganization of parties has become so palpable that even Mr. Francis Granger can no longer shut his eyes to it. From all sides the cry goes up-" Let us know what we "are to struggle for and whom we must confront "before we go into another contest." Men who have smiled at defeat, when inflicted by open enemies, are indignant at the reverses sustained through the potency of secret treachery. To be stricken down in fair open combat is the fortune of war; but to be knifed by an assassin who has just saluted you with "Art thou in health, brother?" is unbearable. The men who have just elected Clark and Raymond are fully resolved that their deadliest foes in the next encounter shall not be members of their own household,

The Sullivan County Whig, printed in a particularly rural district, gives forcible expression to vailing sentiment as follows:

THE NEW PARTY.

larly rural district, gives forcible expression to the prevailing sentiment as follows:

THE NEW PARTY.

There seems to be a general desire that Mare should be a new organization of political parches among a large portion of those who, and all the changes that have taken place, have remained steaffest to their old friends; and the existence of an original party, whose power has just been demonstrated, seems to render a reorganization necessary, in order that men may know where they stand. It will be at once conceed by every fair thinking man, even though he be a "Know Nothing," that it is absolutely necessary for the Whige, as a party, to get into some kind of a "ship shape," so that when the next election comes round they will know who are Whige and who are not. We venture to predict that the brief experience afforded by this campaign will satisfy all disinterested parties that all affinity between the "K. N. s.," as a party, and the Whige must be sandered; we have had enough of making nominations to be overpowered by a secret order, whose mombers are bound by a solemn obligation to vote thus and so. In many cases it turns out that the very men who attended Whig Conventions, and participated in apparent fairness in the selection of candidates, were controlling agents in defeating those they had nominated. This is undoubtedly true, and it discovers conduct of the most unworthy kind. We don't know how others may regard it, but to us there appears to be an underhand treachery about such tactuse that no bonorable mind, certainly ough to stoop to, and which can only excite contempt among right thinking men of all parties. Under all the circumstances, herefore, we believe it is necessary to stick a stake somewhere, to be kept in view. We are not prepared to besieve, we believe it is necessary to stick a stake somewhere, to be kept in view. We are not prepared to besieve, we believe it reached in defeating Mr. Clark by bood rinking along the prediction of the same set of the party with one my will be under the necess

that we have all along stood upon. We are no man's men, but mean to stand free to reprove where re-preof is needed, and to award credit where credit is due. But don't let us interrupt the fight; the time has doubtless come when a general hair-pulling be-tween the two Whig factions will be beneficial to both. "Lay on, Macduff."

SLAVERY AND THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The Boston Atlas, after letting the old Bay State go "Know-Nothing," almost by default, has been roused by the result to an unusual display of energy. The following is one of many vigorous and truthful leaders it has given since the election. It strikes us that a like exhibition of earnestness and fire before the eventful day might have averted or at least modified the disaster; but we are glad to see it, even now:

but we are glad to see it, even now:

If half the bold words which have been uttered against the extension of Slavery had only been sincere, we should long since have been beyond such mischance. If the indignation which we have expressed against the Fugitive Slave Law had been less simulated spasmodic and sentimental, it might have been enforced, but it could not long have been maintained. But patriotic feeling must yield to sersonsl interest—national peace to local profit—truth to trade—principle to party—sincerity to success. The result has been the engendering of a horde of quack philanthropists, who profess most mendaciously to be better than their neighbors, and straight in the path of duty when others stumble; and who modestly assume to be more honest than the mass; when the fact is that they have one more vice and no more virtues than the rest of mankind. The course of such men teaches a lesson, and is worthy of carboring consideration.

men teaches a lesson, and is worthy of curious consideration.

The Unsen, with its singular facility of gathering figs from thistles, sneers at Native American triumphs as the victories of abolition. This is in keeping with the whole course of that delectable sheet. Its masters and owners are the consecrated champions of Slavery, and whoever opposes them is an Abolitionist, a discursionist, a perjured traitor. The Unson follows the single-eidedness of the Court, and his but one touchstone. A man is a sound politician who believes in the institution of Slavery, and all Democratic creeds begin and end with that.

The Native American triumph in this State is no more a victory of the Abolitionists, than it is of the Mormons or the Seventh Day Baptists. Nine excellent members of Congress—men of character, of calibre, of cenduct—men who steadily stood by what we then thought our right, and who resisted fatigue, sleeplessness, bravado, insult, esjolery and cunning, when all these were brought into the service of conspirators and compromise-breakers—there men, worthy of civic crowns and the highest honors—have been dismissed from public service, just as if they had been false instead of fathful, traitorous instead of true; while political apprentices, who know not the devision of a hattle more than a spinster, have been sent to occupy, certainly not fill they places. Is this an Anti-Nebras

from public service, just as if they had been false instead of faithful, traitorous instead of true; while political apprentices, who know not the devision of a hattle more than a spinster, have been sent to occupy, certainly not fill their places. Is this an Anti-Nobras ka triumph? The whole Anti Slavery party as such has gone by the board, and is now no more an entity than the Arctic steamer. With some dim and undefined hope of doing something, they hardly know what, they have abandoned their political organization, giving their regular candidate hardly a haffull of votee. Mr. Keyes, the commissioned Thersites of the faction, asserts that the great strength of the American party in Massachusetts came from the Free Soilers, and that they have only been settling old scores, and feeding fat ancient grudges against the Whigs. An accurate calculation shows that a much larger per centage of Free Soilers than of Whigs or of Democrate joined it the bold enterprise. The candidate of the Republicans slipped gracefully out of Mr. Gardner's way. The abolition newspapers said only soft things of the new cause and of its leaders. If appearances could only be trusted, if men were only what they seem, the union, for a wonder, would be half right. As it is, it is wholly wrong.

The Free-Soilers who have gone into the order have left their Anti Slavery sentiments at the doors of the lodges, from the wickets of which the aroma of nationals gaiready reaches outside nostrils. Mr. Clayton, in the ablest defense which has yet been made of the principles of the new party, expressly declares that opposition to the extension of Slavery is not one of them. His whole palaver breathes only acquiescence in the compromises which political quack salvers have foisted upon the nation, which we were first compelled to swallow, and then obliged to disgerge. Only three persons have been named as the probable candidates of the order for the Presidency. Old Sam Houston is said to be organizing lodges in the vast wilderness of Texas, Secret paths, wrinkle.
in the Southern States the American party is rapid-

withle.

In the Southern States the American party is rapidly increasing. In slave-breeding Virginia it grows space: in South Carolina it is said to be already large enough to control the Legislatare; in Louislana it has strend; wen victories. He must be a very verdent person who can see no Presidential intrigue at the bottom of all this movement. The South always acts with singleness of purpose, and means only Slavery, its perpetuity and extension. From the rising of the sun till the going down of the same, the Southern statesman thinks only of Slavery, talks only of Slavery, and acts only for Slavery and its relative causes. It is the Alpha and Omega, the title-page and colophon of his political theory. He cares nothing for over-immigration; he is not taxed as we are, to support foreign pauperism or to pravent and punish foreign crimes. By the last census, there were only 378,205 persons of foreign birth in the slaveholding States against 1,866,397 in the non-laveholding States. The State of Delaware, which has just been carried by the Natives, with a population of 78,928, has only a foreign population of 2,233, and these are centred principally in Newcastle County, for in Kent there are only 184, and in Sussex only 38 persons of alien birth. The movement, then, at the South, is not a movement against alien influence, but in favor of antediuvian politics; it does not seek for the repeal of the naturalization laws, but strives only is persons of alien birth. The movement, then, at the South, is not a movement against alien influence, but in favor of anteditivian politics; it does not seek for the repeal of the naturalization laws, but atrives to prevent the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; it would promote, not the extension of American ideas, but of American Slavery. It will, if it can, make tools of us through these fire-new politics, as it has often done through the old ones. To control and circumscribe the electoral privileges of sliens it has no occasion; it needs rather the ballots of those who are of sound revolutionary stock, if the family registers can be believed against the evidence of dead spirits, and degenerate deeds. The Irish population has never fratternized with the Abolitionists; it has oftener voted with the Democratic party, the natural ally of Slavery. The Catholic Church has always inclined to the support of this peculiar institution, and crashed the Anti-Slavery instincts of its communicants. It will not now be described by the South without reason, and what that reason will be, we have pretty plainly indicated.

and what that reason was an analysis of the sections of these schemes against the rights and liberties of the free States. We prefer to speak in advance, and to warn our fellow citizens of their danger, though we may be charged with manufacturing bug-bears and setting up scare-crows. The great questions which agitated the country during the last session of Congress are not yet settled, unless we have made up our minds to not yet settled, unless we have made up our minds to concede everything in advance, or to give up whatnot yet settled, unless we have made up our minds to concede everything in advance, or to give up whatever the cupicity of the South may call for. Already we have made great gains, and they ought not to be squandered in whimsical speculations, or in guarding against imaginary disasters. We are told that old parties are in process of dissolution, and we are further told that they expire because they have been faithless to the cause of freedom. We sak what the new party will do for freedom! We judge it now only by the evidence before us—by its fast-rising shout of nationality, its steady increase in the slave-holding States, the speeches of its leaders, the antecedents of its most eminent converts. It shall have no injustice at our bands, but it shall do no injustice to our principle without protest and exposure. to our principle without protest and exposure

REPLY TO "A WORD OF COMMON SENSE "FOR HOMEOPATHY."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Absence from home has prevented my earlier attention to some remarks in your issue of the 13th inst., under the above caption, signed J. T. C. With chere hed among certain individuals who have been leaders of the party; if this is deemed a sufficient cause to induce the masses to join, we presume it is a "free fight," and advise all who are so disposed to "go in."

For curselves, we shall occupy the same ground paragraph contains several misstatements, no doubt

unintentional, which truth requires should be corrected. He say "the patient had suffered of the "disease(sgue and fever) we months," &c.: (the trustime was a little more than six weeks;) and then adds, "in the name of common sense, if this be Homeon the common practice preferable for chills and fever?" Before you can answer this question, you are to have all the facts in this case before you, and then tell what the "common practice" can do in like circamstances, with like facts. Had J. T. C. a full knowledge of these when he put this ad captandaw question? Did he know the constitution and temperament of this patient? Did he know, that though she had suffered from severe acute disease, from the list till after the list of August, and from this till the 7th of October, of ague and fever, that, at the postmortem examination, the fast measured one inch and a half in Accience, on chest? Did he then remember, what he well knows, the comparatively feeble vitality of persons so inordinately disposed to fat? Did he remember the greater difficulty of curing their diseases than the diseases of other persons, other circumstances being equal? Did he remember that this case was complicated from the beginning, with the postration consequent on her meningits and remittent fever, and at no time could the brain be supposed to have recovered its stamina, and this, with the addition of her general disposition to disease, as shown by the state of the kidneys, and of her almost unexampled disposition to fat, which can be regarded in no other light than a complication of this case, preenting no small impediment to her recovery? Did he remember these circumstances when he put this question? If yes, then let him tell us just what the "common practice" can do for the rolle of a case made up of like facts. Pass by the exceedingly great probability that such a patient would have died at the onset of her inflammation, for such subjects bear lance of the "common practice," and what means would it be likely to employ in ouch a case? Would i

unintentional, which truth requires should be

rected. He says "the patient had suffered of the

under treatment an unusually long time, and presents it in what he evidently regards, and would have the readers of The Theore regard, as an unfavorable contrast with the common results of the "common "practice." But the case of Agnes Lottimer was no common case. I have already shown it to be a very uncommon case. It was once my lot to treat and care an ague which had been under allopathic treatment (quinize and all) three years! The cure was accomplished in as many weeks. Would J. T. C., or any other fair minded man regard it as just to hold up this case as a specimen of the success of the "common men practice" in treating ague? and how would he regard such language as this in relation to it, in order to present that practice in an unfavorable contrast." In the name of common sense, if this be allopathic "practice!" &c. It is submitted in all sonfidence, that in the circumstances of this case the success of its treatment was all that could reasonably have been expected. Indeed, in view of the facts developed by the autopsy, the certain commoncement of organic degeneration of so important organs as the kidneys, (that this was the sesult, "repeated congestions, caused by "sque paroxyams," as stated by two of the witnesses at the inquest is stuff too gross for common sense to admit and wholly unsupported by either authority or fact.) which degeneration is so indicative of constitutional decay, the most remarkable fact in the case is that the pation tell too die on the night of the 10th of August—not that her convalencene was protracted between six and seven weeks.

With regard to the closing part of J. T. C.'s com-

of August—not that her convalescence was protracted between six and seven weeks.

With regard to the closing part of J. T. C.'s communication, that which has reference to the schism in the Homeopathic school, and for which his paper seems mainly to have been written, I do not see what it has to do with the case of Agnes Lottimer, or with myself. If in this part of his paper he means to represent me as a partiann in the practice of my profession, indulging in bitterners and strife for the sake of party, he does me great injustice. If he means to represent me as bolding up any man as infallible, and shaping my professional course according to his teachings, and only because he has so taught, he commits a second great error. I swear by the words of no master. The point to which he alludes as that on which the strife depends (dosee) can only be settled by the experience of each practitioner for himself. I have so sewied it for myself. I do as I do, not because of the teaching of my own experience, which has not been a limited one. This experience has covered the grounds of both sides alluded to by J. T. C., and my practice is what it is, because a better result attends in the bands, than when it was different. I claim grounds of both sides attended to practice is what it is, because a better result attends it, in say hands, than when it was different. I elsim the right, beldly, to decide this matter for myself on such grounds, and most freely concede the same right to my neighbors.

P. P. Wells.

Hroediya, New. 16, 1854.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Marshall Telegraph of the 18th inst. is received ith the following returns from the VIIth District:

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK NOVEMBER 22.

Arrived.

Ship Ontario, (pkt) Wood, Liverpool Oct. 14, indee, and 619 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Hadtwo births and four deaths during the passes. Since passing lon. 34, experienced heavy westerly gales. Nov. 5, lat £2, lon. 419, spoke bark Loro Metcalf, from Liverpool for St. Johns.

Ship Owapee, (of Portland, Marrill, Cunhaven Sept. 27, indee, and 265 passengers to E. Bech & Kunhardt. Had 11 centro in the passen.

Bark Lamestine Hayden, Galveston 33 days, cotton, &c., to-J.W. Dunloy. Was in company with bark Minnesto, of and for Philadelphia, Nov. 11, in lat. 24-31, lon. 80-16.

Bark Magdalene. (Stem.) Baemest, Bremen 50 in ballast with 181 passengers to Meyer & Stucket. Experienced heavy gales from S.W.; lost 3 topasils, &c.

WIND—South east, with rain.

WIND-South east, with rain.

Nov. 3. lat. 27 29, lon. 76 30, s.hr. Mary Wise, from Richmond for Mobile.

Oct. 13, lat. 16 45 8, lon. 34 35, brig Parana. Smith, of and for Sag Harbor, Aug. 12, for Paragonia, &c., all well.

Oct. 14, lat. 17 8, lon. 34 26, was seen an Am. bork, standing SSW, painted black, with round stern, showing a blue signal with white square in the center.

Arr. at New Bedford, Pth. ship Napoleon, from Nantucket, in tow of steamer Engiele Wing, to fit for whaling.
Cit. 18th, Park O'dr. Taft, Cornell, for Atlantic Gesan. Sid. 18th, Park Dutter, or Steamer House, Sid. 18th, Park Linttie, or Steamer, do.; Dartmouth, for Pacific Gesan. Saving put back 17th.
Sailed from Stealington, 14th, ship United States, Hall, Och-

Spokes, Sept 23, off Cape de Verde, ship Lion, Hardwick, of Spokes, Sept 20, off Cape de Verde, ship Lion, Hardwick, of Providence, 5 mos out, 1 whale Oct, 13, lat, 16 45 S., lon, 34 35, brig Perana, Smith, of and from Sag Harbor via Payal for Coast of Patagonia.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY—
NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON &c.—Winter Arrangements, commencing Nov. 29, 1889; Leave New-York for Easton by seasurers RED JACKEC, and WYOMING from Flor No. North River at A. M. 1 and 4 F. M., connecting at Elizabethbown were trained on the New-Jersey Railroad which leave Nov. From foot of Courtlands-et. at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 19 M. of the New-Jersey Railroad from foot of Courtlands-et. 20 M. and 19 M. New-Jersey Railroad from foot of Courtlands-et. 20 M. New-Jersey Railroad from foot of Courtlands-et. 20 M. New-Jersey Railroad from foot of Courtlands-et. 20 M. Somerville (way truin at 6:33 A. M. SWW. YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT.
Leave New York at 8 and 19:45 M. M. 1 and 4 F. M. Loave Elizabethport at 8 and 19:45 M. M. 1:45 and 3:59 F. M. OHN O. STERNS. Superintendent.

BOX WOOD,—Fifty tune TURKEY BOX WOOD just received and for take by REYNOLDS & DANIELS, No. 13 Golder.